

Care of the Baby in Winter

Prepared by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

ARTICLE 5.
Has the birth of your baby been registered? If not, you should see to it that this duty is performed without delay. It may some time be of the greatest importance to your child that there be in existence an accurate legal record of its birth, date, place and parentage. Such a record serves to establish its age beyond question, and through this its right to the legal period of schooling and freedom from labor. It may also serve to establish its right to a disputed inheritance and to establish for him various property or other legal rights which may be in dispute. There are numerous instances where the lack of this sort of record has been the cause of serious losses of inheritance and of educational and other rights.

In New York City in 1915 the birth records helped to enforce the personal or property rights of more than 138,000 persons.

It is, in most states, required by law that the doctor, midwife, or other attendant at birth shall report the birth to the registrar of births, but as this duty is not infrequently neglected, parents should investigate to see whether it has been done properly in the case of their children.

The complete registering of all births is indispensable, not only to the individual, but to the state and the nation.

The federal government can and does tell us exactly how great is the accession to our population each year by immigration, or intake from foreign lands. At each port of landing immigration inspectors record each arrival and tell us his or her nationality, age, sex, destination and how much money each one brings. But the federal government cannot go into the states and cities and establish registration offices and tell us how many children enter each state by birth. This work must be done by each state separately. We have no national bookkeeping to account for the ebb and flow of human life as an asset and a liability of our civic organism. We have no national records to give our sanitarians and students a basis for their preventive studies. Congress by resolution has urged the states to enact and enforce suitable registration legislation. The state governments must now act.

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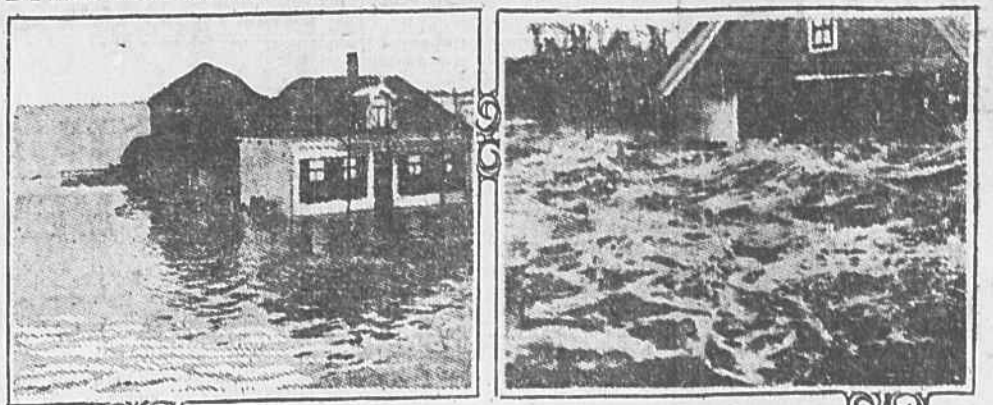
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DYKES BREAK AND GREAT FLOODS DO HEAVY DAMAGE IN HOLLAND



Vollendam countryside under water (left) and great rush of water that broke sea walls near Edam.

The Dutch people are once more fighting their old enemy in the region just north of Amsterdam. The recent heavy northeasterly gales flung the water over the dykes guarding the western shore of the Zuyder Zee, flooding villages and towns over an area of about seven miles square.

Conventions and Legislatures

From Haymond's History of Harrison County.

In the Virginia convention held at Williamsburg in 1776 which dissolved the political relations with Great Britain and adopted a constitution the two delegates from West Augusta were John Harvie and Charles Simms. In the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States in 1788 George Jackson and John Prunty represented Harrison County.

In the convention which adopted the constitution of 1830 the delegates were chosen by districts and Edwin S. Duncan represented Harrison county.

The delegates to the constitutional convention of 1850 were chosen by senatorial districts, and the county was represented by Joseph Johnson and Gideon D. Camden.

In the convention which formed the first constitution of West Virginia which went into effect June 20, 1863, the county was represented by John M. Powell and Thomas W. Harrison.

The convention creating the constitution of 1872 the county was represented by Beverly H. Lorty and John Bassel. Benjamin Wilson also of Harrison, was a delegate from the senatorial district.

Representatives in the senate and house of delegates:

The following residents of Harrison county represented the senatorial district in which the county was situated.

When Senator Duval was first elected the county was included in Monongalia county.

1780 to 1792—John Pierce Duval.

1792 to 1802—John Haymond.

1802 to 1812—James Pindall.

1812 to 1822—George I. Davison.

1822 to 1832—Edwin S. Duncan.

1832 to 1842—John J. Allen.

1842 to 1852—John McWhorter.

1852 to 1862—Waldo P. Goff.

1862 to 1872—Waldo P. Goff.

1872 to 1882—Waldo P. Goff.

1882 to 1892—Waldo P. Goff.

1892 to 1902—Waldo P. Goff.

1902 to 1912—Waldo P. Goff.

1912 to 1922—Waldo P. Goff.

1922 to 1932—Waldo P. Goff.

1932 to 1942—Waldo P. Goff.

1942 to 1952—Waldo P. Goff.

1952 to 1962—Waldo P. Goff.

1962 to 1972—Waldo P. Goff.

1972 to 1982—Waldo P. Goff.

1982 to 1992—Waldo P. Goff.

1992 to 2002—Waldo P. Goff.

2002 to 2012—Waldo P. Goff.

2012 to 2022—Waldo P. Goff.

2022 to 2032—Waldo P. Goff.

2032 to 2042—Waldo P. Goff.

2042 to 2052—Waldo P. Goff.

2052 to 2062—Waldo P. Goff.

and Daniel Kinchelo.

1821 and 1822—Joseph Johnson and Jedediah W. Goff.

1822 and 1823—Daniel Kinchelo and Jedediah W. Goff.

1823 and 1824—Daniel Kinchelo and John Cather.

1824 and 1825—Daniel Morris and John Cather.

1825 and 1826—George I. Williams, Jedediah W. Goff and John Cather.

1826 and 1827—John Cather and George I. Williams.

1827 and 1828—George I. Williams and John T. Brown.

1828 and 1829—George I. Williams and John T. Brown.

1829 and 1830—George I. Williams and George I. Davison.

1830 and 1831—George I. Williams and George I. Davison.

1831 and 1832—George I. Williams and George I. Davison.

1832 and 1833—George I. Williams and William Johnson.

1833 and 1834—Waldo P. Goff and Daniel Kinchelo.

1834 and 1835—Waldo P. Goff and Daniel Kinchelo.

1835 and 1836—William A. Harrison and Daniel Kinchelo.

1836 and 1837—William A. Harrison and Wilson K. Shinn.

1837 and 1838—William A. Harrison and Jesse Flowers.

1838 and 1839—Edward J. Armstrong and Jesse Flowers.

1839 and 1840—Edward J. Armstrong and George H. Lee.

1840 and 1841—Edward J. Armstrong and George H. Lee.

1841 and 1842—Edward J. Armstrong and Daniel Kinchelo.

1842 and 1843—Benjamin Bassel and Augustine J. Smith.

1843 and 1844—Edward J. Armstrong and Luther Haymond.

1844 and 1845—Benjamin Bassel.

1845 and 1846—Jesse Flowers.

1846 and 1847—John S. Duncan.

1847 and 1848—Joseph Johnson.

1848 and 1849—Benjamin Bassel.

1849 and 1850—Charles S. Lewis.

1850 and 1851—Charles S. Lewis.

1851 and 1852—Charles S. Lewis and Thomas L. Moore.

1852 and 1853—Thomas L. Moore and Cyrus Vance.

1853 and 1854—Thomas L. Moore and Andrew S. Holden.

1854 and 1855—Robert Johnson and Andrew S. Holden.

1855 and 1856—Robert Johnson and D. D. Wilkinson.

1856 and 1857—John S. Hoffman and Jefferson B. West.

Messrs. Hoffman and West were the first representatives from Harrison

county to serve in the assembly at Richmond.

Lloyd Holden and George W. Lorty served in that body in 1863 and 1864, having been elected by the Confederate soldiers from the county.

Under the restored government of Virginia the county was represented at Wheeling by:

1861—John J. Davis and John C. Vance.

The following have represented the county under the new state government:

1863—Solomon S. Fleming and Nathan Goff.

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1865—Solomon S. Fleming and Nathan Goff.

1866—Solomon S. Fleming and Nathan Goff.

1867—Solomon S. Fleming and Nathan Goff, Jr.

1868—Solomon S. Fleming and Nathan Goff, Jr.

1869—Solomon S. Fleming and Sidney Haymond.

1870—John J. Davis and Nathan Goff.

1871—Charles S. Lewis and Thomas J. West.

1872—Truman Elliott and Thomas J. West.

1873—M. W. Davis and Thomas S. Spates.

1875—W. D. Carline and Thomas J. West.

1877—James Duncan and F. W. Cunningham.

1879—John C. Johnson and Ira C. Post.

1881—John L. Ruhl and Charles W. Lynch.

1885—Ira C. Post and Jesse F. Randolph.

1887—Henry Haymond and M. G. Holmes.

1889—Alex C. Moore and Gwin Minter.

1891—Charles W. Lynch and George F. Randall.

1893—Edwin Maxwell and Henry Wickenshoover.

1895—Jeremiah W. Hess and Harvey W. Harmer.

1897—Jeremiah W. Hess and A. W. Davis.

1899—John W. Davis and Z. W. Wyatt.

1901—Lloyd Washburn and D. M. Willis.

1903—Edwin Maxwell and Jasper S. Kyle.

1905—Haymond Maxwell and M. C. Jarrett.

1907—Charles M. Hart and Marcus L. Riblett.

1909—Charles M. Hart and Marcus L. Riblett.

to be Samuel G. LaPorte, one of Houston's best known citizens. "He won't hurt a baby," he told the officers as he stroked the animal's shaggy fur.

But the police officers remained unconvinced, and gave LaPorte until next morning to take his "pet" away from the city, which he agreed to do, according to the bluecoats.

POLICE SEARCH FOR WOLF IN CITY STREETS

Exclusive District of Houston is Very Much Alarmed by Shaggy Prowler.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 26.—Police officers of the local force fear a rare treat when they were given the opportunity of hunting a real wolf in one of the most select residential districts of the city.

Shortly after noon recently residents in the vicinity of 1803 Hamilton street began telephoning the police department, reporting that a large gray wolf was roaming at will about the streets of that exclusive section, terrorizing men, women and children and driving every one to cover.

At first police officers were inclined to treat it as a joke, but when one called after another came in from reputable citizens, Chief of Police Ben S. Davison began to look into the matter. He called the local force before him, and after explaining the situation to them, asked for volunteers to join in the wolf hunt.

Officers Spaulding and Paul, two old time Texas rangers who have quite a reputation locally as being the crack shots of the force, were among the first to offer their services in the matter, and they were accordingly sent out with the first patrol load of officers which left the station.

When the police patrol, filled with officers, arrived at the scene of the wolf's prowling, they had little difficulty in making out the ugly looking creature which was still roaming about the street. Officers Spaulding and Paul had their Winchester at their shoulder and were about to fire when a well dressed man rushed out of his residence, ran up to the wolf, and to the officers' amazement, began to fondle the animal.

"He's just a new pet of mine," said the well dressed man, who later proved

Man's Name Is Cleared

Secret Spring Reveals \$340 in Government Money, Missin for Many Years.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 26.—The mere touching of a secret spring releasing a hidden drawer in an old postoffice safe, revealing \$340 in currency, has cleared the black stain covering for fifty years the name of Edward Elliott, once a trusted employee of the government in the United States revenue office at Indianapolis, Ind. At his modest home in the interior of Idaho, where he, years ago, settled on a claim, Elliott, now gray haired and aged, learned with joy that the suspicion directed toward him following the mysterious disappearance of the money, had been cleared away. A few years later he left the government service and settled on his present claim in Idaho.

A few days ago, John Ohde, a clerk in the Davenport postoffice, in putting away registered mail in the old safe, accidentally touched the spring, which released the hidden drawer and the money. He turned his find over to Postmaster Fred Sharon.

Postoffice inspectors immediately began to trace the travels of the old safe. Digging into the governmental records of fifty years they found the safe had at one time been in the Indianapolis postoffice. Records cannot explain why the money was never found in the secret compartment, but it is thought one of Elliott's assistants unwittingly put it there and forgot the incident.

Postal authorities at Washington have been asked to turn over the contents of the secret drawer to Elliott.

The average speed of the phonograph record under the needle is 1.82 miles an hour.

Adventures of a Bald-Headed Man

(Kansas City Star.)

About four years ago my hair began to fall out. You of the baldheaded legion know what tragedy, what pathos, what anxious moments of scrutiny the barren spots on your head are contained in these few words. Softly, gently, like the leaves in autumn, my hair began to fall.

Now, nature endowed me with a mop of raven locks of which I have always been proud. The pompadour I obtained from it was at once the envy and the despair of all my college mates. Almost nightly in my fraternity houses I gave a demonstration of how to make one's hair stand on end like the quills on a fretful porcupine; but none of my brothers could obtain the artistic motion picture actor effect that I could.

To see my pride and joy leaving caused me much mental anguish. It was like having your pet pup bite you. Each morning as I combed my treacherous locks I anxiously searched in the mirror for the first signs of approaching baldness.

Even since I recited the piece on "The Baldheaded Man" I have had a horror of being subjected to the grins of the mob as I sat in a theater with a glistening dome. (I having the glistening dome, not the theater.)

Now I began to read advertisements of various preparations guaranteed to grow hair on any kind of a head, from a bonehead up.

Some one had told me that whiskey and salt rubbed into the scalp would stop falling hair immediately. This seemed like rather a ruthless waste of whiskey, but as I was not living in a dry territory I decided to try it. Every night the mixture was rubbed into my scalp, and the next morning I would have to stop brushing my cherished locks for fear of being strangled by the hairs that got into my mouth. I ceased using the whiskey and salt concoction.

Not long after the failure of this home remedy I went into a barber shop and confided my troubles to a baldheaded barber. He plunged into a long and eloquent eulogy of the hair growing qualities of a tonic.

After listening intently while he held a bottle temptingly before me and let the sun shine on its pink contents I told him to go ahead. He applied vigorously, joyously, manfully, and it was only after I inquired tactfully whether it was necessary to remove one's scalp to make the lotion take effect that he ceased his operations and reluctantly watched me climb from the chair.

I believe that by morning, taking the barber's testimony at its face value, my hair would be so thick that I should have to groom it with a curry comb